

COUSIN JONATHAN'S SOLILOQUY.

[Dedicated, without permission, to Hon. W. McKinley, Jr.]

My land to me a kingdom is,
Such varied wealth therein I find;
The glorious gifts of West and East,
Of field and forest are combined;
Pacific and Atlantic wave
Secure and calm my borders lave.

Rich yield from meadow and from mine,
Of grain and golden ore;
Of horse and swiftness, and of grain,
And fleecy flocks, and hogs in store,
Fill all my folds; and, free from care,
O' native food my children fare.

And thus a race of human flowers,
Brave you and meads my land has bred;
Brothers and sisters—equal powers—
With stalwart heart and steady head,
Then what need I, made rich in these,
Of foreign aid from over seas?

I strive to deal my people fair,
Th' it lot of pleasure and of pain;
And willingly my workers share
Some mutual loss for general gain;
With cheerful help and trusting hand
Each aids my land by each throughout my land.

No place I give to labor "cheap"—
That tragedy misnamed free trade,
Where sweat and tears from eyes that weep
I see "free contract"—legal made.
I loath its hypocrite pretense,
Its jurgery with soul and sense.

So shall my country evermore
With mutual help and strength progress,
And stand erect from shore to shore
In steady self-sufficiency:
A nation growing, sweet and good,
Its body's and its spirit's food.

Without, the old world wars may rage,
And old time factions vent their strife;
They shall not reach our true age,
Nor penetrate our sweeter life.
Our land itself a world shall be,
Secure, intact and nobly free.
—Cestrian, in London Fair Trade.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Extracts from the Closing Speech of Senator Aldrich, September 30—Effect on the Cost of Living.

Pending the late discussion in the Senate on the McKinley bill, Senator Aldrich explained its provisions in the following concise manner:

In the construction of the pending bill its framers have sought as far as possible to cure all defects and to remedy all inequalities growing out of a want of proper relation in rates, and their action in this regard should be considered rather as a correction of rates than an increase of duties.

There is another more numerous and much more important class of articles upon which increases have been made—more important, not only from their greater value, but from the ultimate effect which their production on here would have upon the industrial future of the country. These are the articles of industries which, in the act of 1883, and in prior tariffs, we have surrendered without question to our foreign competitors, articles which we were then willing to confess could not be made in the United States, and upon which we have never levied protective duties. These include all the finer and more expensive manufactures in every schedule of the bill. For illustration, as in the cotton schedule, we have increased the duties on all the finest cotton cloths—those which in texture and in cost rival silk fabrics. We have advanced the rates on cotton velvets, chenille goods and on all fine fashioned hosiery and knit goods. In the flax schedule we have increased rates on all fine linen goods, on laces, lace window curtains and embroideries of every description.

In the woolen schedule we have advanced rates on the finer dress goods for women's wear, on all the more expensive kinds of cloths for men's wear, and upon fancy articles composed of wool. In the silk schedule we have raised the duties on silk velvets, and plushes, and upon silk laces and embroideries, and on ready-made clothing composed of silk. Increases have also been made on ornamental and decorated glassware, china and porcelain. On some of the more expensive manufactures of iron and steel the duties have been advanced. Other increases have been made on musical instruments, on fine tissue and surface-coated papers, on manufactures of ivory and shell, and many other miscellaneous manufactures of fancy articles. From any economic standpoint an increase of the rates upon these articles is justifiable. They are all articles of voluntary use; none of them necessary for the comfortable existence of our people. It was the purpose of the committee in the preparation of this bill to formulate a declaration that hereafter they should be produced by American working men and women. We have now the requisite skill, taste and the material for their manufacture, and every patriotic impulse dictates that we should make their production possible in the United States.

Our importation of these articles amounted last year to \$300,000,000 of foreign value, and including duties and importers' profits, cost our people \$350,000,000. Their production here would give employment to a million of men and women, and if we include their dependents, four to five million people would be supported by this addition to our National workshop. These five millions of people would in turn be clothed and fed here and would furnish greatly enlarged markets for our farmers and manufacturers.

There has been no increase in rates upon any of that large class of manufactures which our friends upon the other side are so fond of calling the necessities of life. On many articles in common use by the great mass of the people of the country, including all ordinary grades of cotton cloth, all the low grades of woolen cloth, there have been reductions. Upon none of these in any schedule has there been any increase, and I call the attention of Senators upon the other side of the chamber to this statement and challenge them to question its accuracy in any particular.

I repeat that on all the articles which Senators upon the other side have described to-day as the necessities of life there are not only no enormous increases in rates by this bill, but there are none whatever. The American manufacturer is not asking for any increase in the protective duties on any of this class of articles, as none is necessary; he has the entire American market to-day, and will retain it whether the tariff is higher or lower. In fact, if it were not

for guarding our producers against the surplus product of Europe in periods of great depression in prices, existing rates might with safety be very greatly reduced. Our manufacturers supply nine-tenths of the domestic consumption of all the articles of iron and steel except those which have been discriminated against by legislation, like tin plate. They supply the cloths to make clothing of the working men and women and all the other great classes of our community. Our cotton manufacturers supply the cotton cloths and all other manufactures of cotton in ordinary use by our people. This is also true of all articles in common use included in all the schedules. Not only have our own manufacturers control of the market of the United States, but we export last year of this class of manufactures \$107,000,000 worth.

Senators upon the other side point out advances in certain paragraphs and seek from this to create the impression that we have made an enormous increase all along the line. These generalizations are wholly misleading and inaccurate. They have sought to prejudice the farmers of the West against the measure by the pretense that the articles in every-day use by them will be greatly increased in price by its provisions. After a few weeks of experience with this new Tariff act these same farmers will find that they can purchase clothing for themselves and their families, and their utensils for farming or domestic purposes, at the same or lower prices than before, and they will learn to correctly value the gloomy forebodings and croakings of the whole brood of tariff reformers. I would suggest to my friends upon the other side that the event is quite too near to make it safe to enter the realms of dismal prophecy.

THE PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

All Trades More or Less Affected by a Protective Tariff.

The industry and adroitness of those who have undertaken to force upon the United States the British system of free foreign trade are worthy of a better cause. A favorite practice of these men has been pointing to certain trades not exposed to foreign competition, and citing the comparatively high wages paid in them as an argument for withdrawing protection from all industries.

While it is true that wages paid to carpenters, masons, painters, blacksmiths, etc., are high as, and in many instances higher than, wages paid to workmen in a majority of the manufacturing industries, the deception practiced by free traders lies in their claim that the class of mechanics named are not protected, because their trades are not enumerated in tariff laws. The fact is, they are protected by natural conditions stronger than any law of Congress, and it is in consequence of this absolute protection that they are enabled to demand and secure better pay. Bricklaying, carpentry, house-painting and tinning can not be done in foreign countries and houses brought here ready for occupancy. Nobody knows this better than the free trade attorneys, else they would be found quite as strenuous for free houses as they are now for free ships, free wool and free lumber. The blacksmith is absolutely protected by the conditions which render it impossible for the farmer to send his horse abroad to be shod, or his wagon or plow to be repaired, otherwise the vigilant free trade advocate would not long permit his protection to stand unassailed.

However adequately defended against foreign competition in these particular lines of work they may be, the class of mechanics referred to cannot afford to overlook the importance to themselves of securing adequate protection to all other industries. Every man in the country kept steadily and contentedly employed in some other industry lessens the danger from overcrowding in the naturally protected trades. Every dollar kept in the country, which under a free trade policy would go abroad, enables somebody to spend that much more money, which may go into building or repairing houses, shoeing horses, or some other work necessarily done by mechanics at or near home. These in turn will have the additional dollar to pay the farmer for bread, the gardener for fruit or vegetables, or to otherwise spend for family comfort or convenience.

Thus it is that the maintenance of our protective policy appeals directly to those voters whom the promoters of free trade are seeking to enlist in their work of repealing existing tariff laws with a view to replacing them with laws dictated in the interest of foreigners at once envious of our growing wealth and jealous of our greatness among the nations of the earth. Our workmen, of all others, should avoid becoming supporters of free trade, through either the flattery or deception of its advocates.

Seven Dollars to Their One.

The deposits of all the savings banks of New England in 1886 equalled \$554,553,434. The deposits in the savings banks of New York in 1886 was \$482,686,730. The deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts for the year 1887 was \$592,948,624, and the number of depositors was 944,778, or \$320.67 for each depositor. The savings banks of nine States have in nineteen years increased their deposits \$628,000,000. The English savings banks have in thirty-four years increased their \$350,000,000. Our operatives deposit \$7 to the English operatives \$1. These vast sums represent the savings of the men whose labor has been employed under the protective policy which gives, as experience has shown, the largest possible reward to labor.—William McKinley, Jr.

Retaliation talk All Slender.

Hear what John C. New, Consul-General to London, now visiting Washington, says of the McKinley bill in Europe:

"In Germany and France a good deal of clamor has arisen, but it will soon die out. They want our trade too much to carry out any so-called retaliatory legislation. In any event, we could get along much better without their products than they can without ours. American cotton, wheat, and meats are a necessity across the Atlantic. But commerce will go on as usual. The retaliation talk of it is all bluster."

FIRE AT MOBILE.

The Alabama Seaport Ravaged By Flames.

TWENTY SQUARES BURNED OVER.

No Loss of Life, Though Many Persons Narrowly Escape—A Second Fire Alarm Causes Great Excitement—Loss, \$500,000.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 27.—The most disastrous conflagration ever known in this city began about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the shingle mill of Stewart & Butt, and owing to the strong northwest wind prevailing was not checked until five o'clock in the afternoon, and only then after a favorable change in the wind. The total damage was \$500,000.

The scene of the fire was the extreme northern end of the city, and 5,630 bales of cotton, five cotton warehouses, three cotton compresses, two large cotton seed oil mills, the big ice factory, the wood and coal yards, three of the river steamboats, six wharves, a box factory and Mobile Fertilizer Company's works were destroyed.

There was no loss of life although many of the firemen were overcome with heat and smoke and many narrow escapes from falling walls occurred. The paid fire department fought manfully and were assisted by many old volunteer firemen in the face of smoke and flame. At six o'clock the fire was well under control and no fears were entertained for its spread any further. The alarm for the fire at Stewart & Butt's mill had scarcely come in when a second alarm was sounded for the burning of the residence of Mosely F. Tucker, on Dauphin near Broad, which was completely burned, only a small quantity of furniture being saved. The residence adjoining it, belonging to Mrs. Ed Harrington, caught from Tucker's and was also destroyed.

The two alarms being followed by a general alarm caused the greatest excitement among all classes, and in their excitement people rushed from one fire to the other. Soon the report was spread that the entire business portion of the city was in danger and thousands of men, women and children rushed to the scene. No one felt safe even in the business section of the city, and wagons, drays and all kinds of vehicles were engaged in carrying away valuable books and papers.

More than twenty squares were burned, bounded by Beaufort, Magnolia and St. Louis streets and the river. The loss is now estimated at \$600,000, with about \$400,000 insurance. The tracks of all railroads centering here have been obstructed by the debris in the burned district.

BUTTERWORTH NOT BOUGHT.

The Congressman Stirred Up By a Slander Started By Somebody.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Secretary Benjamin Butterworth was very emphatic in his denial of the story that he had been slandered in his advocacy of reciprocity by the promise of the position he now occupies. "The story is absolutely false," said he. "I absolutely and unhesitatingly deny that I ever entered into any deal whatever to secure this or any other office. I have always been, am now and expect to be, an advocate of the reciprocity doctrine. One of the last things I did before leaving Congress was to plead with McKinley to put my bill favoring reciprocity with Canada on his body case to me unasked. I entered into no deal of any kind whatever to secure it."

High Tide.

ROXBURY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Hudson yesterday showed the highest tide in forty years. The brick yards suffered seriously, millions of brick being lost. The yards between Roseton and Albany are submerged and the green brick awaiting burning were thrown down by the flood. It is estimated that 4,600,000 brick have been lost in the Knudstone district. The fires were put out in the kilns in process of burning. Green kilns were thrown down and the brick under sheds washed away. A much higher tide prevailed last night.

Italians Welcomed.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The steamship Elysia, from Palermo with 1,038 Italians on board, landed yesterday morning at the wharf of the Northeastern railroad and the immigrants all came ashore, the inspectors having found their papers correct. A detachment of police was on the scene to preserve order. General McMillan and Captain Crawford were on hand also with a number of custom inspectors. There was a large crowd of Italians on the wharf who had assembled to greet their relatives, friends and countrymen.

Manuel's Inspection Tour.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 27.—President Manuel of the Santa Fe system, will arrive here Tuesday. The object of his visit is a tour of inspection over the Midland road recently consolidated with the Santa Fe. The Santa Fe officials meet in Topeka October 30, and Mr. Manuel will preside and make known the results of his observations.

Austria Will Wait.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Times' Vienna correspondent says: "The Austrian Cabinet considers it premature to take a decisive resolution now regarding the new American tariff and that it is better to wait and see whether American consumers themselves ask for its repeal and also to see the practical effect of the act."

Terrible Death of a Child.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 27.—The three-year-old son of Colonel A. S. Billman, eight miles south, fell into a tub of hot water and no one was present at the time. Within a few minutes the servant returned, finding the child with the flesh completely cooked.

Business was considerably depressed.

on the London Stock Exchange during the week ended October 25. The Continental bourses were also affected similarly. There was more firmness exhibited toward the end of the week.

THE CORN CROP.

Condition of the Corn Crop as Shown By a Careful Examination.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Farmer's Review to-day says: "A careful examination of estimates furnished by our correspondents reveals the fact that the corn crop is turning out somewhat better than was expected. The crop in Michigan and Wisconsin is larger than that of last year, and the returns in Minnesota and Dakota are almost as large as in 1889. Other States, however, show considerable shortage. This is most marked in Kansas and Nebraska where the crop will be less than one-half that of 1889. In several counties in those States corn is a total failure; at least it is poor in quality and only fit for fodder. Reports from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa state that while the ears are small, owing to midsummer drought, as a rule they are well filled, sound and thoroughly matured, grading No. 1 and No. 2. It is probable that about 75 per cent. of the product grown in those six States will be marketable."

The Review estimates the average yield in Illinois to be 28 bushels an acre; in Indiana, 28; Ohio, 31; Kentucky, 23; Missouri, 28; Kansas, 14; Wisconsin, 40; Michigan, 47; Iowa, 30; Nebraska, 18; Minnesota, 30; Dakota, 23. The crop in the twelve States named is thus estimated: Illinois, 224,628,712; Indiana, 105,038,192; Ohio, 92,229,123; Kentucky, 56,920,446; Missouri, 184,580,012; Kansas, 98,247,058; Wisconsin, 41,457,920; Michigan, 41,336,311; Iowa, 268,454,680; Nebraska, 74,494,666; Minnesota, 22,382,010; Dakota, 19,592,044; total, 1,229,588,574. Deducting from the above gross product the large percentage of unmarketable corn, the Review's estimate of the total marketable corn in the twelve States named is 825,935,253 bushels. According to the October report of the Department of Agriculture the condition of the corn crop in the remaining States not covered by this report is about 85 per cent. of an average. The Government reports show that in 1887 the crop in these States amounted to 534,118,000 bushels, in 1888 to 525,275,000 bushels, and in 1889 to 536,760,000 bushels.

WORK OF MISCREANTS.

A Train on the Milwaukee Wrecked and the Fireman Killed.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Oct. 22.—A local freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was wrecked between this city and Mosby about seven o'clock yesterday morning, in which Fireman Wright was instantly killed and Brakeman E. C. McClintock received a broken leg.

Some one had extracted the spikes and spread the rails on a trestle, which caused the wreck. It is supposed that the trap was set for the early west-bound passenger train and that the object was to kill or otherwise detain persons who were going to Liberty to appear as witnesses in some important trials pending in the circuit court. The engineer jumped from one side of the cab and the fireman from the other when they saw the accident was inevitable. A falling car struck the fireman and crushed him to death, but the engineer escaped unhurt. The entire train was dished and many of the cars smashed into splinters. All other trains were delayed and the mail and passengers transferred early in the afternoon, but the wreck is not cleared up at this hour. The damage to the railroad will be heavy. No clue as to the names of the wreckers has been made public.

BEYOND A DOUBT.

New Orleans Police Sure of Having the Assassins of Chief Hennessy.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Acting Chief of Police Journe and Chief of Detectives Malone said yesterday the work of the police in the Hennessy assassination case was about finished; that the guilty parties were under arrest beyond a doubt, and that evidence to substantiate this was already in possession of the officers.

There may be a few more unimportant corroborative facts picked up, but the police are satisfied with the evidence they now have. Next Tuesday is the day fixed upon which the detectives will be ready to go into the examining trial of the fifteen men now under arrest.

Four of these are charged directly with the murder, while the others are charged with being accessories, both before and after the fact.

WHITE HOUSE DECORATION.

President Harrison Will Take a Pleasure Trip During the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The White House has been turned over to the decorator's hands, and the odor of paint and fresh varnish is everywhere perceptible about the executive mansion. The workmen have invaded nearly every room in the house, and the President has been obliged to gather up his papers and move nearly every day for a week past. Yesterday he occupied the Cabinet room. Mr. Harrison has concluded to go away until the renovations have completed their labors. He will, it is said, take a trip into the wilds of Maryland, where he can get a few shots at the juicy canvas back. After spending a few days' shooting it is thought he will take a trip as far west as Indianapolis, reaching there about election day. These plans may be changed, however, but it is learned that the President is anxious to be at home in season to cast his ballot in the coming election.

Differs at Cricket.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—A very small crowd witnessed the cricket game between the ball team and the cricket club at Exposition park, the gate receipts being \$4. The cricketers had no trouble in defeating the Blues, the ball players showing a sad need of practice.

Deputy Marshal Killed.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 22.—Deputy United States Marshal William T. Hardin was killed Saturday night near Bengal, Choctaw Nation, by three whiskey peddlers for whom he had written. No particulars of the tragedy have yet been received here by Marshal Yoss.

TARIFF BILL ERRORS.

Senator McPherson Discovers Errors in the Tariff Bill That He Considers Fatal to Government Officials, However, Thinks Otherwise.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senator McPherson very recently wrote as follows to a member of a prominent importing house in New York City: "I beg to call your attention to the conference report and Tariff bill sent you about ten days or two weeks ago—a quarto pamphlet of 214 pages. On page 175 you will find amendment 449 and section 3 with the reading matter relating to drawback on tobacco stricken out. Turning over to page 176, sixth line from the top, you will find the following: 'Conference restores section 30.' Now, in the Tariff bill before you, you will find section 30, ending with 9 cents per pound, leaving all the rest of original section 30 out altogether."

"This omission is fatal to the bill and in the opinion of eminent lawyers here, Senator Carlisle among them, it vitiates the whole bill. It is on internal revenue, but being part of the Tariff bill passed, it stands and falls together."

In accordance with this discovery a protest against Collector Erhard's official action under the McKinley bill was last evening forwarded to the leading importers in this city for signature. Under the law protests against the collector's assessments can not be lodged until liquidation of entry and must be lodged within ten days after that stage in the importer's business with the Government.

Attorney-General Miller positively declined to discuss the question in any of its bearings, saying that it would be manifestly improper for him to do so unless it came to him in an official way. Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is specially charged with the execution of the tobacco provisions of the law, confined his remarks in regard to the alleged illegality of the law to the following statement:

"I will obey the law as certified by the Secretary of State. It is not for me to say whether or not the omission of the tobacco provision violates the tariff. Being merely an executive officer of the Government, I must enforce it as I find it. Anyhow, the tobacco schedule does not take effect until January 1, so that if Congress desires to refund two cents a pound on all tobacco on hand when the law takes effect it has ample time to legislate to that effect."

No alarm is felt here among the friends of the McKinley bill as to the legality of its enforcement. The precedents of years an old and experienced employee of the House said, leaves no doubt that an error, whether omission or commission in the enrollment of the bill passed by Congress does not vitiate any part of the measure, except that part to which the error relates. Errors of some kind occurred, he said, at every session of Congress in at least one or more important bills and to hold that the omission or insertion of any paragraph, word or punctuation mark invalids, but not only the part of the bill to which the error was relevant, but the entire measure would establish chaos in the affairs of Government and compel Congress to remain constantly in session to correct immediately on discovery errors in bills signed by the President, in order that the operation of the Government might be carried on.

CATTLE REGULATIONS.

The Agricultural Department Seeking the Health of Cattle By Tags and Labels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Department of Agriculture has issued regulations for the inspection of cattle and sheep for export. The regulations require the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to cause veterinary inspection to be made of all neat cattle and all sheep to be exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland and the continent of Europe. This inspection will be made at any of the following named stock yards: Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and at the following ports of export, viz: Boston and Charleston, Mass.; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk and Newport News, Va. All cattle shipped from any of these yards must be tagged before being shipped to the points of exports. Cattle arriving at ports of exports from other parts of the United States will be tagged at the ports. After inspection at the stock yards, cattle found free of disease, and not exposed to any disease, will be tagged under the direction of the veterinary inspector, and sent in cleaned and disinfected cars to the port of export. Animals will be reinspected at the port of export. Railroad companies must furnish clean cars. Clean stock yards are also required. No ocean steamer will be allowed to receive more cattle than she can comfortably carry.

Train Robbery.

SCORRHO, N. M., Oct. 24.—Early yesterday morning as the southbound train on the Santa Fe pulled out of Scorro three men were seen to step on board. After the train passed San Antonio, in this county, these strangers entered the Pullman sleeper and locked the door. They then covered the porter and the Pullman conductor with revolvers and relieved them of their surplus cash.

The bandits then introduced themselves to the passengers and held up most of them, making quite a haul. The robbers jumped from the train on the Bosque De Apache grant, taking to the hills. It is estimated that they got \$1,500.

The officers of the road have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the bandits.

A Man Blown to Atoms.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 23.—One of the fulminate departments of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company blew up with terrible force at nine a. m. to-day, causing great consternation among the 600 employees in the main factory. George Baker and his son Fred W. Baker, were employed in the department at the time. A moment before the explosion the son became frightened, and left the place. The father was blown to atoms, his body being scattered in every direction. He was over fifty years old and was considered a very careful man.

STOCK ITEMS.

Blue grass makes one of the best pasture grasses for sheep. They prefer short, sweet herbage.

By keeping salt where the stock can help themselves there will be but little danger of any of them eating too much. At present prices and with the present demand, good draft horses can readily be made profitable animals to raise on the farm.

Clover or millet hay or unthreshed oats make good feed for the sheep during the winter. Good sacks should always be provided to avoid waste. In fattening stock as a rule the greatest economy will be in feeding all that each animal can digest most readily. To feed more than this is a waste and a loss.

It is the good draft horse that will surely "get there." Trotters may sometimes bring high prices but for a steady money making horse, either to sell or to keep, the draft horse is the sure animal.—American Breeder.

More cattle and sheep were brought into the stock yards at Chicago week before last than were ever brought together in one week or at any one place in the world. The total number of meat animals received during the week was 264,400, enough to load a train forty miles long.

A Maine horseman recently remarked: "Sixteen-hand horses are the coming brand. We haven't got enough of them to supply the demand, but we must get to breeding them. The fashion in this respect is not likely to change for a long time to come."

To starve a breeding sow improves her for breeding about as much as it improves milch cows to be poor in flesh. The cow is not a good milker because she is kept in thin flesh. Here is a serious mistake, too often made. When 1,000 pounds of pork take from the land plant food only to the value of \$3.57, the fertility of the farm ought to be yearly increasing.

Stock raising and grain growing go together naturally in a well regulated farm and they are naturally dependent upon each other. The continual growing of grain requires manure to keep up the fertility of the soil and this can be done at less cost by feeding out the products of the farm to good, thrifty stock than in any other way. Then it is always an item to sell grain at the highest price and this can be done by feeding it to stock.

A reputable horse-buyer says nine-tenths of the colts got by the grade stallion are worth only about \$75 at three and four years of age. The average value of colts from full-blood Norman, Clyde and Shire stallions of the same age is \$170. The difference in cost of service is not over \$15; the care and feed cost about the same for both; one goes begging for a market at \$75, while the other finds a ready market at \$150 to \$160.

FARM NOTES.

In order to make geese profitable a separate place should always be provided for them. A couple of farmers out near Cladin, Kan., have put in little "patches" of wheat this fall. The one numbers 1,000 acres in his patch, the other 3,500.

Four hens ought to be kept at an expense not to exceed fifty cents a year, and with any thing like good management will lay at least ten dozen eggs. It is far easier to keep up the fertility than to build up after it has once been cropped down, and Western farmers should take warning of the Eastern farmers on this point.

Tom Cooper's wheat on the "home place" four miles north of town made thirty bushels per acre. These are the kind of figures that knock the croaker out of time.—Richfield (Kan.) Monitor.

Few things are handsomer or more easily raised than tulips. The bulbs can now be secured at small price and multiply rapidly. When tulips were very expensive the greatest care was taken in preparing the soil, but it is now well known that they will produce magnificent blooms with only good, rich soil and fair drainage.

The fowls need good care while molting. They should be fed regularly and with a good variety of food so as to keep in a good, thrifty condition. Too much corn should not be given, as this is a fattening food and it is not desirable to have them too fat. Oats, sorghum seed, sunflowers and buckwheat are good materials to use. Some oil meal will also be found beneficial.

Prepare the garden in the fall. How much better a well-cleaned, well-plowed garden looks during the winter than one covered with dry weeds, vines and bean and pea poles. When well cleared it should be thoroughly manured and plowed. The manure should be well rotted in order that the smallest possible number of weed seeds may be distributed for spring growth. Thorough plowing exposes the soil to the action of the frost, making it dry and mellow in the spring.

In raising a diversity of crops and feeding to a variety of stock there is less waste, and not only can all the various products be used to better advantage, but the stock can be fed at less cost. There is less risk of loss than in making a specialty of any one kind of product or one kind of stock. It is rarely the case that there is a complete failure of all kinds of crops, nor does it often happen that prices for all kinds of stock will be below a profitable point, so that if one fails there is still something to fall back upon.

Notes.

Growing and selling grain and hay from the farm is slowly selling the fertility. The effect may not be noticeable at first, but it is being done just the same, and it is only a question of time. It is far easier to keep up the fertility by mixed farming than to build it up by any system of management after it has been cropped down.

A report recently published shows that there are now 4,200,000 cows in Germany. Of this number 800,000 are in Silesia, 508,000 in Hanover, 534,000 in the Rhineland and 400,000 in Schleswig-Holstein.